

number of water-jet holes 14 formed at predetermined intervals in the underside thereof. A water tank 15 for reserving the wash water is placed on the rear top of the flush toilet 10. The wash water reserved in the water tank 15 is discharged into the water passage 13 in the rim 12. The wash water is then injected from the water-jet holes 14 toward the inside of the basin 11 so that the inner surface of the basin 11 is cleaned.

The basin 11 includes a lower portion serving as a water reserving portion 17 which reserves the wash water below a water surface 16. The water reserving portion 17 is connected to a drain trap 18. A level h of the wash water reserved in the water reserving portion 17 equals to a height from the bottom of the water reserving portion 17 and an overflow portion 19 of the drain trap 18. The basin 11 has a jet hole 20 which is formed near the bottom of the basin 11 and from which the wash water is injected toward the drain trap 18.

In the flush toilet 10, glazed layers 22 and 23 are formed on a ceramic base 21 thereof except the portion on which the water tank 15 is placed. An antibacterial agent is not dispersed in a part of the glazed layer 22 formed on the inner surface of the basin 11 from the upper end to a depth d (about 3 cm) relative to the water surface 16, a part of the glazed layer 22 formed on the bottom and the inner peripheral surface of the rim 12, and a part of the glazed layer 22 formed on the top of the flush toilet 10 excluding the water tank 15. The antibacterial agent is dispersed in the other part of the glazed layer 23. The antibacterial agent contains silver or silver compound, zinc, copper or a compound of these materials, or a predetermined carrier

carrying these materials as well known in the art.

In the flush toilet 10, a surface of the parts of the glazed layer 22 containing no antibacterial agent serves as a treated surface. A layer 24 comprising the stain resistant agent is formed on the treated surface in the same manner as in the aforesaid test example 1. The water level h of the water surface 16 is reduced or increased as the result of evaporation of the wash water. The layer 24 is formed on the inner surface of the basin 11 so as to extend to the depth d (about 3 cm) relative to the water surface 16 so that the layer 24 is located at or below the level of the water surface 16 even when the water surface 16 is lowered most.

In the flush toilet 10 described above, the layer 24 comprising the stain resistant agent is formed on the glazed layer 22 which is wetted by the wash water and dried repeatedly. Accordingly, stain due to combination of a metal ion in the water with a hydroxyl group of the glazed layer 22 can effectively be prevented. The layer 24 is formed particularly on the underside, inner peripheral surface and top of the rim 12. Accordingly, stain on the underside of the rim 12 etc. can effectively be prevented even when the wash water injected from a nozzle of a private parts washer incorporated with the flush toilet 10 splashes to adhere to the underside of the rim 12 etc.

The antibacterial agent is not contained in the glazed layer 22 since the antibacterial agent is easily concealed by the layer 24 such that the antibacterial agent is used wastefully. On the other hand, the layer 24 is formed on the other part of the basin 11 including the bottom of the water reserving portion 17 which

is usually located in the water and the drain trap 18 continuous from the bottom of the water reserving portion 17. In these portions, the antibacterial agent is contained in the glazed layer 23. Mainstain includes stain due to urine, excrements and organic substances such as bacteria produced and grown with the urine and excrements serving as a nutritive source. These are decomposed by the antibacterial agent within the glazed layer 23.

Second embodiment:

FIG. 17 shows a second embodiment in which the ceramic product is a Japanese style flush toilet 30.

The flush toilet 30 also includes a basin 31 having an annular rim 32 formed on an upper edge thereof except a frontal screen. The rim 32 has a water passage 33 through which wash water is fed. The water passage 33 is connected to a water-supply pipe (not shown) at a front portion of the screen. The rim 32 has a number of water-jet holes 34 formed at predetermined intervals in the rear underside thereof. Wash water supplied from the water-supply pipe is discharged into the water passage 33 in the rim 32. The wash water is then injected from the water-jet holes 34 toward the inside of the basin 31 so that the inner surface of the basin 31 is cleaned. The basin 31 includes a lower portion serving as a water reserving portion 36 which reserves the wash water below a water surface 35. The water reserving portion 36 is connected to a drain trap 37.

In the flush toilet 30, glazed layers 39 and 40 are formed on a ceramic base 38 thereof. The antibacterial agent is not dispersed in a part of the glazed layer 39 formed on the inner